[Advertment.]

Preathe Sunday Disputch. | [Entered according to Act of Congress THE LAWYER'S STORY: OR, THE WRONGS OF THE ORPHANS.

PROM LIFE AND THE RECORDS.

BY A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

To the Editor of The Sunday Dispatch : Sin-Noticing in the last number of The Sire—Noticing in the last number of The Sunday Dispatch, a paragraph copied from the Hunting-densitie (England) newspaper, headed a "Mysterious Affair," in which two Americans, brother and sister, are spoken of as playing a prominent part, I beg to inform you that I have had an intimate knowledge of the parties alluded to for the last ten years, and that I was the first person to cause an investigation to be made into their claims. For a short period, also, I was professionally energed in the case. I, therefore, can professionally engaged in the case. I, therefore, can professionally engaged in the case. I, therefore, can partially clear up the "Mystery" in which the matter, according to the reporter of the English paper, is in-volved. If you think proper, I give you permission to publish the accompanying manuscript, containing the facts weren together in the form of a narrative. I have so interest in the matter; but, as will be explained, my sympathies are naturally enough enflicted in behalf of the American contestants, whose claims I consider in-disputable, and I have therefore watched every action pro and con that has taken place regarding their cause. Having retired from active practice, some three years since, I have made this case my hobby, and have but lately returned from Europe, where my services have ntarily been rendered in behalf of the brother and sister. I am happy to say that up to the present time there seems every probability of the eventual restoraful heirs. I give you my name in order to satisfy you that my statements are to be relied on; but it is not, perhaps, necessary that you should publish it, therefore, I sign myself,

A RETIRED MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK BAR.

In the summer of 1843, having an extraordinary quantity of deeds to copy. I engaged temporarily an extra copying clerk, who interested me considerably, in consequence of his modest, quiet, gentlemanly demeanor and his interse application to his duties; so much so, indeed, that I was sorry when, at the expiration of a few weeks, the business of my office growing clack, I no longer had occasion for his services; neither, at the time, did I have of any vacancy that would sait him; but I desired him, at all events, should anything turn up, to apply to me for a recommendation, assuring him that I would do all in my power to afford him assistance. While employed by me he had occasion once or twice to be at my private residence late in the evening; and or one eccasion, my wife when he was present, happening to observe that she wished alse knew of some smart, clever girl to assist her in making up some children's dresser, he modestly said that he believed his sister was perfectly competent to the task, and would be most happy to embrace the opportunity, for they were both very poor and found great difficulty in getting along. My wife cessive him to bring her round with him early the next morning, and on her presenting herself, her appearance and manners were so satisfactory that she was immediately ergaged. She was employed by us for perhaps a fortnight, and during that time she won the favor of my wife in an equal degree that her bother had mine. Both had evidently seen happier days; but they were reserved as regarded their past history; and being so, neither I nor my wife present them upon what appeared to be a disagreeable subject. I must not omit to reention that their names were respectively Adolphus and Georgiana Fitzherbert. The young man ingit have been perhaps twenty years of age, and his sister year better had all the grace and artlessness of a Hebe.

After they had quitted us, I heard no more of them until thre years had passed away. In fact, I had entirely forzot-In the summer of 1843, having an extraordi-

but the sister had all the grace and artlessness of a Hebe.

After they had quitted us, I head no more of them until
three years had passed away. In fact, I had entirely forgotten them in the multiplicity of business, the cares of a family, and the duties of an arduous profession.

In the fall of 1849 I had occasion to visit Philiadelphia,
where I put up at Jones' Hotel. While sitting in the
reading-room, the morning after my arrival, my attention
was drawn to an advertisement in the columns of one of the
morning papers. It ran thus:

was drawn to an advertisement in the columns or one or one neuring pegers. It run thus:

INFORMATION WANTED—Of ADOLPRUS and GEORGIANA FITZHEUBERT, brother and sister, chidren of Berbeit and kitrabeth Fitzberbert, who, it is supposed, came to this country from Emiliand, in the year 1950; and subsequently settled somewhere in the State of Penneylvain, where they are supposed both to have died in 1850. If this advertisement should meet the eye of both or either of the parties minitalized, and they will call upon or make their residence known to JAMES HARTES, at the United States Rotel, Philadelphia, they will hear of something that may accure very much to their endvantage. Any person atrust into majon where they or either of them may be found, or satisfactively pool of their decease, will be liberally recompensed for their trouble. There knowing any him respecting them, are urgently requiseded not a withful of a gas the hecealitary right of property is England and the light States, to a very large smooth, as involved in the matter, and accure are of the parties may also much light and accure are of the parties may also much light and the light States, to a very large smooth, as involved in the matter, and

the withing at a like hereolitary right of property in Employal and the United States, to a very large amount, is involved in the matter, and harpes now of the parties may save much literation.

New, excepting that the wording of this advertisement was little more entruet then usual, and that was accounted for by the significant words, "the hereditary right of property in England and the United States, to a very large emount, is nureleed in the matter," there was nothing in it to perplex the mind of a beay member of the New York bar. Advertise meets of similar import are very often to be found in the columns of the morning papers of half the cities of the Union. Nevertheless, I could not get this one out of my head the whole day. It haunted me so much as to perplex me considerably in my business; and yet, cogitate as I might, tooch find no reason for it. When I returned to the hotel in the evening, I took up the paper again and referred to the column which contained it, and applit to ver as if I were personally interested in it. Whether it was the rather uncommon names of the parties advertised, or whether the large property said to be depending upon the life or death of the parties mentioned, and the mestion of the term. "It itigation" had peculiar charms to the ear of a

rather uncommon names of the parties advertised, or whether the large property said to be depending upon the his or death of the parties mentioned, and the mention of the term. "litigation" had peculier charms to the ear of a member of the legal profession, I can "t say; but, smiling at the canceit my mind had suggested to the prejudice of the cloth, as regards their supposed cupidity, I threw the paper aside and anortly afferward retired to my own room, where a night's rest barketh dihe recollection from my mind, and I thought no more about it. In a few days, my business heing fuished, I returned to New York.

About a month after this, having been detained has at my office, I was taking a short out through the Park, on my way into Broadway—my residence being in the upper portion of the city—when my attention was momentarily streated by three females standing just in the shadow of the City Hall, on the walk that leads into Chambers-at. It was past eight victock and late in the summer; cents quantly if was almost dark, and I could but just discover the outlines of the wonder on 's figure's. It was a dark, unpleasent eventua; for though the moon peeped out occasionally at the clouds rolled by, a succession of miraling showers had fallen during the day and itstill rained, at intervals. The Park was uncomfortable for leafers and they had sought drier lounging places, and it was, so far as I could see, deserted eave by the three women and myself. I was burrying along and should have taken no further no lee of the Gimalca, for I guessed them to belong to a well-known unfortunate class, whose presence is the streats and by places of the city was by no mean uncasal at any hour of the might, and I had just turned an angel in the walk which ide me away from them, when I fanced I heard a voice of picating and distress, which was replied to incoarse, loud and anny terms, mingled with onthe which, sounded doubly shocking proceeding from familiar the walk in front of the Hall. She was, however, quickly overtaken, and a cerea

come along home like a good girl, and we'll say no more aboutit."

"I will go with you back to the house, though I dread to reenter it, if you will promise that after I have taken of these clothers, which you forced me to wear, and resumed the clothing I brought with me, you will let me go, even without a cent in my pocket, or the means of procuring a night's ledging of a meal; otherwise, by force alone will you remove me from that spot."

I saw the other woman whaper something in the ear of her accomplise, and I presume the required promise was given, as the three females walked showly out of the Perk, and proceeded up to Chamberret, toward Broadway. It musted in the contrary direction, and opposite the theater I recognized a well known police officer, whom I ceated to accompany me. We statted at a rapid pace in the direction the woman had taken, and shortly overtook them, when we followed them slowly, while I related to the officer the conversation I had overheard.

They stopped opposite a house in a cross street, leading

tollowed them slowly, while I related to the officer the con-versation I had overheard.

They stopped oppose a bouse in a cross street, leading out of Broadway, which they entered, and with the sid of the officer, I immediately procured a search warrant from a magistrate, and accompanied by another efficer, both of them hidms their stars and batons of office, we returned to them hidms their stars and batons of office, we returned to them home which we had marked. We found no difficulty in a braining admission, and were nabered into a gorgeous salton, in which were scatch ten or twelve females, most of them young and perty, and all magnificently striped. The officers knew the method of proceeding, and we entered into conversation with some of the females. At length one of the officers speck to the mistress of the house, whose voice and figure I distinctly recognised as that of the speak-er is the Park.

er in the Park.
"Where's Anna ?" he said, aside. "I havn't seen Anna to night," for a moment the woman appeared disconcerted, and inclined to duty that she know whom we meant; but effer a comment's consideration, she said.
"I will fetch her in. She must be in one of the other

"Twill letch her in. Soo must."
She left the apartment, and shortly returned with a young girl whose face we had not seen before.
The officers looked at me, and I gently shook my head, unebserved, however, by the woman.
"Their not the has I mean," said the officer. "Your latest ledger, mother, is the young woman we want."
The landledy denied that she knew of a person nuswering the description weaver. At this moment a sleek faced, middle aged man entered the house, and putting his head into the parlor in which we were sitting, beckened the landlady ande.

"I know that man for one of the greatest debauchees and rones in town, though he is a Bostonian," whispered one of the officers to me, "and he is a married man, too, with a large family, and well to do in the world."

Something struck me that this wretch had some connection with the case of the young woman in whose fate I was interested, and I said as much to the officer.

Presently the woman returned.

ently the woman returned. ell, mother," said the officer, again, "where is Anna? "Well, mother," said the officer, again, "where is a una-You have n't brought Anna yet."
The young woman you ask for is indisposed to-night; besides, that sendeman who has just come in is a friend of here, und I cannot call her down at present."
I saw new it was full time to act, and I gave the signal to the policemen, who immediately showed their stars and search werrant, and demanded possession of the young woman.

search werrant, and demanded possession of the young woman.

A scene of shricking and confusion ensued, of which I recollect little; but we proceeded to search the bouse, and in one of the book rooms we found the object of our search—the gentlemen who had shootd into the parlor making his excape by a back door, as we entered the room. A beautiful girl, who was soliding violently, flew toward us.

"You have come," she said, addressing the officers, "to take me in charge for having attempted to escape from this vile place this evening, with some clothing belonging to the mistress of the house. Oh, take me anywhere—anywhere, so that I can get free from this sink of iniquity," and she fell weeping upon a sofa.

"Yea," said the mistress of the house, who had followed us closely, and who saw in the poor girls words a chance of except for herself. "Yes, this begangs aftempted to rob me this evening, and I now give her in charge."

"Not so fast, my good woman," and I." "I heard all that passed iff the Park this evening, het ween you and your accomplice, and this young fernale. For your own sake, you had better let her retire quietly from your house, or it may be worse for you."

"Thenk God, you have come to my reacce, then "" said the young girl, and her sobe.

It is needless to say more than that we took her from the house, and at my request she was lodged for the evening at the residence of one of the officers. I promising to see her early the next day.

On my retorn home, at an unwunted late hour, I related

the residence of one of the omicers, I promising to see her cerly the heat day.

On my return home, at an unwouted late hour, I related the story to my wife. It was one well calculated to enlist the sympathus of woman, and I need not to say that ahe warmly seconded me in my determination to rescae the un-fortunate girl from the brink of the abves into which she had well high been huried, whether the fault was her own

warmly seconded me in my determination to rescae the unfortunest girl from the brink of the abose into which she had well night been huried, whether the fault was her own of not.

I left home next morning an hour earlier than usual, in order that I might have time to call at the residence of the policeman, to whose care I had confided the girl, without extrenching upon the regular business of the day.

The effect was shoud, on duty, when I called at the house, but his wife, a kind, motherly-looking woman, opened the door, and on hearing my name and the purport of the visit, she said she would apprize the young woman.

"She has been sobbling and crying throughout the night, as though her heart would break, poor creature," she added. "I cannot think she has wiffully gone astray, for if ever a young creature looked the impersonification of innocence and virtue, it is she; her face is as fresh and beautiful, notwithstanding her tears, as if she had just come from some country farm, and her manners and conversation are such that I believe she has been well educated and has seen better day," so saying she left me in the parlor, while she went up stairs, whence she soon returned, leading the young girl by the hand. As she entered the next, tidy parler, I was myself astonished at the extraordinary beauty and the peculiar grace of my protoge, whose form and features, I could obtain but an unsatisfactory glimpse of on the previous evening. Traces of tears were still visible in her eves and her become yet heaved with convulsive but represed sobe; she however advanced towards me, and taking my hand said:

"Sir, whoever you be, roceive the heartful thanks of a poor, forlorn girl, whom you have generously rescued from a fate, to which death were infinitely preferable. The circumstance under which you found me may perhaps have led you to think lightly of one who could so far run into the vortex of crime, as it were blindfolded to the consequences which would have ensued but for your timely aid; but when you have heard my stor

er knew my perents, Sir," she added, while the tears sprang into her eyes.

"And were you reared in Reeding?" I asked.

"Yes, Sir," she resided; "a kind friend adopted and educated us, but he and heavite dud while we were both young, and since then we have hed to buffer with the world, and have found the strangle ardoons enough; but my brother his ever been more than a brather to me."

"Of that," I said, from wind I have seen of you both, I can have no doubt. Where is your brother; his presence in this clast is necessary."

"Alse, Sir, would to Heaven I knew where he is. When I wes taken into that vile house whence you rescued me last right, as I thought to assist a fishoundle dressmaker, my poor brother was sent to Boston by a wretch who pretended he was a friend or relation of the mistress of the establishment. He professed to take an interest in him, and said he would place him as a clerk in an oxice he had there. We both believed him; for we were ignorant that such duplicity and willeny existed in the world. My poor brother left us, it is now als weeks ago, and I have not such sand from him, although to promised to write immediately he arrived in Boston, and he would have done so," she added, pursting into tears, "if semething serious had not happened to him."

"Calm yourself Miss Fittherbert." I realing, "matters."

hoth believed hims for we were ignormst that such duplicity and villeny existed in the world. My poor brother left me, it is now six weeks ago, and I have not since heard from him, although be promised to write immediately he arrived in Boston, and he would have done so," she added, bursting into tears, "it something serious had not happened to him." "Calm yourself, Mits. Fitherbert," I replied, "matters may not he to bad as you anticipate; your brother's intern may have miscarried. Are you sure you gave him the right directions, and have you made inquiry at the Post-Office." "I have not. Sir; for I had no means of doing so. I was not allowed to quit the bones, until I most happily, as it has turned out, make my escape last night, and so narrowly was I watched that then I was specifly overtaken, as you already know. But, Sir, I fear the worst; the man who professed soch an interest in may brother we she when which importunities you freed me from heat night, and of him I can think rought but evil," and gash as the weep butterly.

After a few moments she became more calm, and I said, leoking at my watch, "I am sorry, Miss Fitzhebert, that business compels mo to leave you for the present. I could have wished to learn further of your treatment at the house I took you from hat making also to have made some inquiries relative to your farminy; but I must treatment at the house I took you from hat making also to have made some inquiries relative to your farminy; but I must removed since you were employed there. Or sany, you may be watched; under present circumstances I had better call for you, and we will go together."

The peor gail looked up through her tears, and I well understood the silent question she hacked.

"Fear not, my poor child," I replied, "I have told all to my wile, and though, as yet, she does not know you as Miss Fintherbert, she knows enough to enlist all her sympathies in your bedder, when he will not a supering the fine the product of the

cf. is sproperly, as well as his bounded formitm, be strowed to leading, Franghouse, where the serviving claim of the leading, franghouse, where the serviving claim of the leading of the

themely fortunate it was that we had chanced to see the salvetnement in the newspaper respecting the intelligence office.

We returned to the drawing room, and in a few moments there was a ring at the bell, and a negro servant infroduced a gentleman who, my employer tald me, was the relation she had expected. We sat down to the ten-table, when the gentleman paid me every attention, while the mistress of the beause and he chanted about the current remors of the city. The tea things had just been removed, when my hutther came with my trunk. I have since thought the gentleman locked a little disconcerted when my brother was enfounced, but than I took no notice of it, and I went to meet him. We conversed for some minutes alone, and congratulated each other on our success thus far.

Just as Adolphus was going away, the servant came out ard said it was his mistreas's desire that I should introduce him to be:

I recordingly led blum into the drawing room, and she beggied him to be stated.

The strange gentleman them addressed him:

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rd him to be stated.

The strange gentleman then addressed him:
"You, Sir, I unversiond, are Miss Fitzberbert's brother?"
I am, Sir," replied Addressed him:
"I am, Sir," replied Addressed him:
"I aw, Sir," replied Addressed hims.
"Yes, Sir,"
"Yes, Sir,"
"If you would have packlessed.

"And are out of employment just now!"

"Yes, Sir."

"If you would have no objection to accept a situation in Boston iomediately. I would like to engage you as a clerk in my effice. I am a broker in that ciry; but you will have to leave to-morrow monning, as I wish the situation filled as soon as pearlies.

My brother looked at me and eakl, "I would prefer being near my siter; but I have hed sufficient experience to know that I should be foolish indeed to reices such an offer, for which, Sir, I sincerely thank you."

"Well, then, young man, we will consider the business rathed. Meet me here to morrow more high at 50°bock, and we will leave for Boston at 16°clock together."

we will leave for Beston at 16 o'clock together."

My brother acquiesced, and wishing me and the mistress of the hone and his new employer good night went his way home. I was sorry that Adaphas was going so far room me, but I knew it would be child'all to show my sorrow, and I was it may glad that he had as I thought, obtained so prod a situation; betales, I knew he would write often. In an hour or so the conformation, his leave, shading hands with me with all the writted his leave, shading hands with me with all the writted of an old acquintance; and after some further conversation, in the course of which the mis, as of the house took occasion to mention the many estimable qualities and the great wealth of her relation, the showed me to my bethoom.

In the morning my harder called to bid me good bye, and premising to write to me as soon as he had arrived at Beston, he and his employer strated on their journey.

Two or three days elapsed, during which period I saw the young ladies of the house only at dinner time. My employer screened to have taken a great liking to.

young ladies of the house only at dinner time." My employer seemed to have taken a great liking to me, said I speat my evening with her alone. As yet I had no duties as si, need to me, the reason being, as my employer said, that the young lady whose pince I was to fill, and who was leaving in order to get married, would not quit her pisce for a day or two. Several light novels were given me to annue myself with; but I did not read them, for I had been brought us to read as a unfitted for young nerson, to read the yoring addy whose piace I was in fill, and who was leaving in order to get married, would not quit her place for a day or two. Several hight norvels were given ine to amine myself with; but I did not read them, for I had been brought up to regard all novels as unfitted for young persons to read, and the plates of those which were given to me were such as anther to shock me by what I considered that impropriety. I once watured to mention this, but my employer smiled and said I was a simple country girl. I thought, perbags I was so. At the end of a week my boother employer returned from Besten. I expected he would bring a letter from Adolphea, but he did not; he said my brother was well, and sent his love, and that he was pleased with his clustion and would waite in a few days. I were obliged to be satisfied with this; and now I was doomed to discove the deception which bed been practiced upon me. That very evening the gentleman importuned me in the offensive manner, and I demanded permission to leave the house; but this was refused me, and I was looked in my room. I will not—cannot—relate all the treatment I received. It is enough to say that in a few days. I ignorant as I had heretofier been of the vice of large cities, learnt all the degradation tow high I was extosed, and the vice character of the bonne and its immates. Hay after day I was subjected to personation; then to threats; to helf starvation; to every imperation, and ret it was too late, you, dear sir, released me from the den of infanny; but," and here her eyes filled with tens, "my beacher has never written o me, and the wretch who took him to Boston even refused to give me any information regarding him. I am confident comenting dreadful has befallen him."

I begged the poor girl to be caim, and succeeded in relieving her feats in some degree by promising to make inquiry about him and to compel the written her poole of the world a few by distance of him, and then my wife having provided a sheeping apartment for her, we all setured to read.

The

"Pay, sir, what have you to do with the matter? Perhaps you are an accomplise."
"I would advise you to krep a sivil tongue in your head," said I, "and I will soon satisfy you in that respect. I am the person who rescued the aster of the young man, now in jail, as I behave, on a false charge, from your dammable clutches at your well-known haunt in New York. Noy. Sir, do not attempt to justify yourself;" (for I saw he was shout to deny any knowledge of the matter, "your persons is well known to the efficiers who were with me that evening, and they are ready to take oath when called upon to identify you. You are known by others as a wealing aleband, who, for certain reasons, prefer to make New-York the scene of your deprayity, while in this city you pass of in each of the first proper authorities of the city all I know you respecting this ready locks crowning your lead, should thus be desidened to all sense of morality and common decency. I shall state to the proper authorities of the city all I know respecting this matter to day, and have the whole business thoroughly investigated. I have but to send for the officers from New-Yerk to identify you, and you stand deservedly unmasshed

hands of the children and fried to excape the crowd, by turning do u nour of the by streets until the passed; and whom I looked round, Miss Funkethert was not to be seen. She must have lost us in the crowd, and I thought, perhaps, she had taken a stage and got home before us.

Foor Adolphus was in a sad state of excitement, and to tell the truth my wife and I were listle less alarmed.

"You should on no consideration have let her go out of the home, Jone," said I to my wife, who appeared to be quite attributed at the turn masters had taken.

However, after a few moments consideration, I began to think we were all taking the adialr too seriously, and I said—"Miss Fitzlachert has no doubt missed Mary in the crowd, and has perhaps staid behind in the hope of inding her and the children sgain. I dare say she will be here shortly; for alk knows the way from Broedway to our residence."

We all hoped and thought this would be the case, although we could not get rid of our unexistess; but at length, when half an hoor—an hour, had elapsed, and if began to srow dusk, we got really and seriously alarmed, and Adolphus was almost beside himself with mingled feelings of excitement and feer. In the course of another half an hort we walked out together, taking the direction of Broadway, although uttletly made to one. "Had any accident happened to her? bed she been run down and injured by tha crowd!" were questions that we asked ourselves, and in the dreatini soute whether or not this had been the case, we actually proceedions that we asked ourselves, and in the dreatini soute whether or not this had been the case, we actually proceeded to the City Hospitain and asked if any one newwrite to her description had been carried thather it has been true as the course of the Chief of the Police's Citike, where we stated what her document of the house, hoping to find her their state home, an

pincen, and I had great difficulty in controlling him or keeping him from sgain rushing out of the house and aselessly, at that hour, renewing the search.

Alorming came at length, alowly enough it appeared to us, and as soon as it was daylight I harried do on town, accompenied by Adolphus, to the evening inewspaper offices, and caired an adverticement to be inserted, and then we pursued the same course at the offices of all the daily papers.

However, the adverticements answered no purpose, and dever gassed away and nothing was heard of the lost girl, although the police were putous the alert and every means we could dovice employed to hear same tidings of her, or to discover her whitereshouts.

Meanwhile, displitied though I was, I learnt from the yeung men at various times, for he was too agitated to speaking on any subject, that his sinter's version of the history of her family was perfectly correct so far as she knew. I also received a hint from him respecting the relatives of his father's family, which I shell not at precent disclose, as it would interfree with the interest of the subsequent narrative; and in the vague hope that the sister would eventually be found, I set about investigating, as for as I was able, the mystry of the advertisement. I learnt that it had been nevered by two young persons, representing their names and those of their parents to be the same as troose of my youthful protect, and that, as they had gained two months or more indisputed vantage ground. I found that I should have to commence the battle with strong olds against me. My counter evidence was, novever, so conclusive that I had no doubt whatever of the eventual success of my di-cut, to be understoned was an Englishman, and was really the agant of the parties who chained, in England the right to the distress of the purpose of carrying out what turned cutto be one of the most foul conspirates to defraud that was everylotted. I will, at present, only observe that to those peaces where received at jour the parties who had perso

[This parrative will be continued in The Sunday Dispatch on the 20th of February. As will be seen by the introductory note, it is expressly written for that paper.]

List of Patents. Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending February 15, 1853.

Carefully prepared for the Tribune.]

Horatio Allen & D. G. Weills, of New-York, N. Y., for Improved Adjustable Cut-Off Gearing for Puppet Valve Engines. Dated Feb. 15, 1858.

John Briggs, of Boston, Mass., for Improvement in Railroad Car Seats. Dated Feb. 15, 1853.

Darus C. Brown, of Lowell, Mass., for Improvement in Machines for Manufacturing Harnesses for Looms. Dated Feb. 15, 1857.

Darius C Brown, of Lowell, Mass, for Improvement in Machines for Manufacturing Harnesses for Looms. Dated Feb. 15, 1836.

Joshua C, Cary, of Richmond, Va., for Improved Adjustable Heading Lever in Spike Machines. Dated Feb. 15, 1858.

Richard M, Lewis, of Philadelphia, Pa., for Improvement in Paging Books. Dated Feb. 15, 1859.

Louis F, Sheppard, of Alhambra. Ill., for Improvement in Artificial Teeth. Dated Feb. 15, 1858.

Rand B, White, of Meriden, N. Y., for Improvement in Serd-Planters. Dated Feb. 15, 1830.

David and Herman Wolf, of Lebanon, Pa., for Improvement in Seed-Planters. Dated Feb. 1833.

Edward Hamilton, of Bridgeport, Conn., Assignor to H. B. Goodyear, Administrator of Nelson Goodyear, deceased for Improvement in Excluding Dust from Raliroad Cara. Fatented May 27, 1851. Relamed Feb. 13, 1833.

Pattented May 27, 1851. Relamed Feb. 13, 1833.

Clas Waterman, of Meriden, Conn., for Design for a Sewing Bird. Dated Feb. 15, 1853.

It was a mistake that A. M. Rosborough

a Nashville (Tenn.) editor, was killed in the mountains of California. He returns in May or June. Cincinnati Ohio, has an aggregate popuntion of 160,186.

Dunkirk, N.Y. has a population of 4,500. NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

ENGLAND.

Capital Punishment-Mr. Cobden's Pamphlets -Regulations of the Bank of England.
respondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
LONDON, Friday, Jan. 28, 1853.

The Times of Jan. 25 contains the following observations under the head of "Amateur Hanging:"

"It has often been remarked that in this country a public execution is generally followed closely by in-stances of death by banging, either saichial or architer-al, in consequence of the powerful effort which the ex-cution of a noted criminal produces upon a morbid and or matured mind."

Of the several cases which are alleged by

The Times in illustration of this remark, one is that of a lunatic at Sheffield, who, after talking with other lunatics respecting the execution of Barbour, put an end to his existence by hanging himself. Another case is that of a boy of 14

years, who also hung himself.

The doctrine to which the enumeration of these facts was intended to give its support, is one which no reasonable man would be likely to guess, it being no less than a direct apotheosis of the hangman, while capital punishment is extolled as the ultima ratio of society. This is done in a leading article of the "leading journal."

The Morning Advertiser, in some very bitter but just strictures on the hanging predilections and bloody logic of The Times, has the following interesting data on 43 days of the year 1849:

Millan. March 20 Hannah Saddles. March 22
Petley. March 20 M. G. Newton. March 22
J. G. Glesson-4
Murders at Liv. Smith. March 27

Howe. March 31

Howe. March 31

Warder and Salcide at Leicester. April 2
Poisoning at Bath. April 7
W. Bailey. April 8

J. Ward murders his April 9 mother April 13
May 9 Yardey April 14
Doxy, parricide April 14
J. Bailey kills his two

J. Griffiths April 18 Chas Overton. April 18
J. Rush. April 21 Daniel Holmson. My 2
This table, as The Times concedes, shows not only suicides, but also murders of the most

atrocious kind, following closely upon the exe-cution of criminals. It is astonishing, that the article in question does not even produce a single argument or pretext for indulging in the savage theory therein propounded; and it would be very difficult, if not altogether impossible, to establish any principle upon which the justice or expediency of capital punishment could be founded, in a society glorying in its civilization. Funishment in general has been defended as a means either of ameliorating or of intimidating. Now what right have you to punish me for the amelioration or intimidation of others? And besides, there is history-there is such a thing as statistics—which prove with the most complete evidence that since Cain the world has neither been intimidated nor ameliorated by pusishment. Quite the contrary. From the point of view of abstract right, there is only one theory of punishment which recognizes human dignity in the abstract, and that is the theory of Kant, especially in the more rigid formula given to it

especially in the more rigid formula given to it by Hegel. Hegel says:

"Punishment is the right of the criminal. It is an act of his own will. The violation of right has been preclaimed by the criminal as his own right. His crime is the negation of right. Funishment is the negation of this negation, and consequently an affirmation of right, solicited and forced upon the criminal by himself."

There is no doubt something specious in this formula, inasmuch as Hegel, instead of looking upon the criminal as the more ob-

locking upon the criminal as the mere object, the slave of justice, elevates him to the position of a free and self-determined being. Looking, however, more closely into the matter, we discover that German idealism here. as in most other instances has but given a transcendental sanction to the rules of existing society. Is it not a delusion to substitute for the individual with his real motives, with multifarious social circumstances pressing upon him, the abstraction of "free-will"—one among the many qualities of man for man himself? theory, considering punishment as the result of the criminal's own will, is only a metaphysical expression for the old "justalionis;" eye against eye, tooth against tooth, blood against blood. Plainly speaking, and dispensing with all paraphrases, punishment is nothing but a means of society to defend itself against the infraction of its vital conditions, whatever may be their char- tion and acter. Now, what a state of society is that, which knows of no better instrument for its own defense than the hangman, and which proclaims, through the "leading journal of the world" its own brutality as eternal law?

Mr. A. Quételet, in his excellent and learned work, " l'Homme et ses Facultés," says:

There is a budget which we pay with trightful regularity—it is that of prisons, dungeons and scatioble.

We might even predict how many individuals will stain their hands with the blood of their fellow-men, how many will deal in poison, pretty nearly the same way as we may foretell the annual births and deaths." And Mr. Quételet, in a calculation of the

obabilities of crime published in 1829, actually predicted with astonishing certainty, not only the amount but all the different kinds of crimes committed in France in 1830. That it is not so much the particular political institutions of a country as the fundamental conditions of modern bourgeois society in general, which produce an average amount of crime in a given national fraction of society, may be seen from the following tables, communicated by Quetelet, for the years 1822-24. We find in a number of one hundred condemned criminals in America and France:

Philade phia. Under twenty one years ..... Twenty-one to thirty 44
Thirty to forty 23
Above ferty 14

Now, if crimes observed on a great scale thus show, in their amount and their classification, the regularity of physical phenomenaif, as Mr. Quetelet remarks, "it would be difficult to decide in respect to which of the two (the physical world and the social system) the acting causes produce their effect with the utmost regularity"-is there not a necessity deeply reflecting upon an alteration of the sys-tem that breeds these crimes, instead of glorifying the hangman who executes a lot of crimina make room only for the supply of new ones?

One of the topics of the day is the publics

tion of a pamphlet by Mr. Richard Cobden-"1793 and 1853, in three Letters," (140 pages.) The first part of this pamphlet, treating of the time of and previous to, the revolution of 1793, has the merit of attacking openly and vigorously the old English prejudices respecting that epoch. Mr. Cobden shows that England was the aggressive party in the revolutionary war. But here he has no claim to originality, as he does but repeat, and in a much less brilliant manner, the statements once given by the great est pamphieteer England has ever possessed, viz: the late William Cobbet. The other part viz: the late William Cobbet. The other part of the pamphlet, although written from an economical point of view, is of a rather romantic character. Mr. Cobden labors to prove that the idea of Louis Napoleon's having any intention of invading England is a mere absurdity; that the noise about the defenseless state of the country has no material foundation, and is proposed to the paragraph interested in augmentant agated only by persons interested in augment-ing the public expenditure. By what argu-ments does he prove that Louis Napoleon has no hostile intentions toward England! Louis Napoleon, he contends, has no rational ground for quarreling with England. And how does he prove that a foreign invasion of this country is impossible? For 800 years, says Mr. Cob-den, England has not been invaded. And what are his arguments to show that the cry about the defenseless state is a mere interested humbug? The highest military authorities have declared that they feel quite safe!

Louis Napoleon has never met, even in the

Legislative Assembly, with a more credulous believer in his faith and peaceable intentions, than he finds now, rather disexpectedly, in Mr. Richard Cobden. The Morning Herald (in yesterday's humber), the habitual defender of Louis Napoleon, publishes a letter addressed to Mr. Cobden, and alleged to have been written under the immediate inspiration of Bonaparte himself, in which the prince-hero of Satory assures us in which the prince-hero of Satory assures us that he will only come over to England, if the Queen, threatened by rising Democracy, should want some 200,000 of his decembraillards or bullies. But this Democracy, according to The Herald, is nobody else than Messrs. Cobden &

Co.

We must confess that, having perused the pamphlet in question, we begin to feel an apprehension of something like an invasion of Greathensien of something in a very happy prophet. Britain. Mr. Cobden is no very happy prophet.

After the repeal of the corn-laws he made a trip to the Continent, visiting even Russia, and after his return stated that all things were right, that the times of violence had passed, that the nations deeply and eagerly involved in commer-cial and industrial pursuits, would now develope themselves in a quiet business-like manner, without political storms, without outbreaks and disturbances. His prophecy had scarcely reached the Continent, when the Revolution of 1848 burst forth over all Europe, and gave a somewhat ironical echo to Mr. Cobden's meek predictions. He talked peace, where there was no

peace.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that the peace dectrine of the Manchester School has a deep philosophical bearing. It only means, that the feudal method of warfare shall be supplanted by the commercial one—cannons by capital. The Peace-Society yesterday held a meeting at Manchester, where it was almost unani-mously declared, that Louis Napoleon could not be supposed as intending anything against the safety of England, if the press would but discontinue its odious censures on his Government, and become mute! Now, with this statement, it ap-pears very singular, that the increased army and navy estimates have been voted in the House of Commons without opposition, none of the M.P.'s present at the Peace-Conference having had anything to say against the proposed addi-

adanything to say against the proposed addition to the military force.

During the political calm, produced by the adjournment of Parliament, there are two principal topics which occupy the press, viz.: The ceming Reform bill, and the last Discount Regulations of the Bank of England.

The Times of the 21th inst., informs the public that a new Reform bill is on the stocks.

What kind of a Reform bill is, will be, you may in-

What kind of a Reform bill it will be, you may infer from Sir Charles Wood's election-speech at Halifax, in which he declared against the principle of equal electoral districts; from Sir James Graham's at Carlisle, where he rejected the bal-lot; and from the confidentially circulated statement, that even the small Reform pills prescribed in Feb. 1852 by Johnny Russell, are considered as far too strong and daugerous. But there is something which looks yet more suspicious. The mouth-piece of the Coalition Ministry, The Economist, in the number of Jan. 22, states, not

Economist, in the number of Jan. 22, states, not only:

"That the reform of our representative system stands not very early on the list of topics of pressing or immediate importance," but also, that "see scant the rase materials for logislative action. The extension, adjustment, purification, protection and re-distribution of the Franchie, each of which demands profound reflection, and much inquiry

It is not that several of our state-men may not have a good deal of usefal information on all or some of those points, but it is picked up, not worked out; it is miscellaneous, partial, and incomplete.

The commission of Inquiry, charged to investigate all points of fact directly or remotely connected with the subject."

Thus the Methusalem Ministry will again begin their political studies, coram publico. The

gin their political studies, coram publico. The colleagues of Peel, the colleagues of Melbourne, the subsitern of Canning, the lieutenant of the elder Grey, men who served under Lord Liverelder Grey, men who served under Lord Liver-poel, others who sat in the cabinet of Lord Granville, all neophytes of half-a-century back, are unable, from want of experience, to propose to Parliament any decisive measure on Elec-toral Reform. Thus, the old proverb, that ex-perience comes with age, appears to be refuted. "This coyness in a conition of veteran partisans is something too comical to be easily described," exclaims The Daily News, asking: "Where is your Reform Bill?" The Morning Advertiser

replies:

"We should be inclined to the opinion that there will be no Reform Bill at all during the present session. There may be some attempt at legislating for the prevention and punishment of bribery at electrons, and with the said punishment of bribery at electrons, and with regard to some other matters of minor importance, an effort may be made to remedy evils connected with the parliamentary representations of the country, but such legislation will not be deserving the name of a new

With regard to the late discount regulations of the Bank of England, the panic at first called forth by them, has now subsided, and business men alike with theorists, have assured themselves that the present prosperity will not be seriously interrupted or checked. But read the following extractfrom The Economist:

fellowing extract from The Economist:

"This year, upon an immense extent of our land, there is no plant at all. On every large proportion of our heavy soils, much of the land which should have been in wheat, remains unsown, and some of that which has been sown, is in no better plight, for the seed has either periahed, or the plant has come up so thinly, or has been so destroyed by slegs, that the prospects of the occupiers are not better than those of the unsown lands. It has now become nearly impossible to plant all the wheat-land."

Now the crisis, temporarily protracted by the opening of the Californian and Australian markets and mines, will unquestionably become due, in the event of a bad harvest. The dis-count regulations of the Bank are only the first forebodings. In 1847 the Bank of England altered its rate of discount 18 times. In 1853 there will be a full score of such measures. In conclusion, I wish to ask the English Economists, how it happens that modern Political Economy commenced its warfare against the mercantile system by demonstrating that the influx and efflux of gold in a country, are indifferent, that products are only exchanged against products, and that gold is a product like all others. While the very same Economy, now at the end of its career, is most anxiously watching the efflux and influx of gold? "The watching the efflux and influx of gold? "The real object to be accomplished by the operations of the Bank," says The Economist, "is to prevent an exportation of capital." Now, would The Economist prevent an exportation of capital in the shape of cotton, iron, woolen yarns and stuffs? And is gold not a product like all other products? Or has The Economist turned, in his old days, a Mercantist? And after having set free the importation. list? And after having set free the importation of foreign capital, does he aim at checking the exportation of British capital ! After having freed himself from the civilized system of pro-tection, will be recur to the Turkish one? I am just concluding my letter, as I am inform-

ed, that a report is prevalent in political circles, that Mr. Gladstone is at variance with several of the leading members of the Aberdeen Ministry, on the subject of the Income Tax, and that the result of the misunderstanding will probably be the resignation of the Right Hon. gentleman. In that case, Sir Francis Baring, former! Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Me bourne, will probably become his succ

KARL MARY

The Editor of The Buffalo Republic, after The Editor of The Buffalo Republic, after giving an abstract of Putnam's article on the protonsions of Mr. Williams to the throne of France, says: "We remember the time of the visit of the Prince de Joinville well, having passed from Cleveland to Detroit on the same steamboat with him. He, in public conversation, spoke of the general object of his visit, and made inquiries in relation to the whereahouts of Williams. We recollect flatening to a conversation between him and a Mr. Beaubien, of Detroit, in which the latter stated that it was understood that Mr. W. was of Indian blood. The Prince, however, did not commit himself upon any point in regard to the specific purposes for which he sought Mr. W., but confined himself to generalities."

John O'Neal was arrested in Boston, on

Wednesday, on the charge of having made a murder-ous assault on a woman named Ellen Duzer.

For Hon. Nathan C. Sayre, formerly a mem-ber of the Georgia Lepidarure, and for several years a Judge of the Superior Court, died at Sparta Feb. 4.